

3 O'CLOCK SPECIAL 3

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1914

NO. 49

JAPAN AT WAR WITH GERMANY

FORMAL TERMS OF EMPEROR'S DECREE

Peace of Far East Placed in Jeopardy by German Actions

HOPE HOSTILITIES WILL BE OF SHORT DURATION

Mikado Throws Nation Into Strife With Profound Regret at Necessity

Washington, Aug. 23.—(7.30 a.m.)—The Japanese embassy here announced that a state of war has existed between Japan and Germany since noon to-day (Japanese time), and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 p.m.

Japan's declaration of war upon Germany, made public at the Japanese embassy here to-day, is as follows: "The imperial rescript, issued at Tokio, August 23, 6 p.m.:

"We by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to sustain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving peace in the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality; but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao Chan, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruise seas of Eastern Asia, threatening our commerce, and that of our ally. The peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy."

"Accordingly, our government and that of his Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agree to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer with sincerity advice to the Imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother."

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire enhanced."

It was said at the embassy that the formal declaration of war probably would not be delivered to Germany, partly because of the difficulties of communication, and also because it was considered unnecessary.

Men Who Guide Britain's Sea and Land Forces



SIR J. R. JELLCOE,
Commander of the Home Fleet



SIR JOHN FRENCH,
Inspector-General of His Majesty's Forces

ALLIED ARMIES NEARLY HALF MILLION MEN MEETING ENEMY NEAR FIELD OF WATERLOO

London, Aug. 23.—The great battle of Namur, where the Meuse and Sambre

the Belgian invasion is being fought in meet.

The Meuse is a wide river navigable all the way through Belgium and the Sambre is a river of no mean dimensions, being almost a quarter of a mile wide where it joins the Meuse.

Apparently unable to effect a successful crossing of the Meuse between Namur and Dinant, where they attempted a determined effort to turn the flank of the allies, the Germans, having marched swiftly through Northern Belgium and occupied Brussels, have decided to attack the allied forces in their chosen position.

The selection of this angle for a battlefield seems to have been the outcome of much thought by generals commanding the allied armies. The French army had no desire to march far from the French frontier, yet it was imperative to reach as far out toward Liege as possible while the Germans were checked there.

The allies have had at least a full week to entrench themselves all along the point or head of their positions at the strongly fortified city of

Meuse and Sambre that had not been blown up had to be mined and covered with batteries of quick-fires and machine guns, and ample time has been allowed them to entrench themselves according to the most modern methods.

Whether the British force is in the angle is problematical. It was last reported in strength at Lille, which is but two days' march from Namur. Perhaps it is concealed there yet, ready to fall upon the German rear when they have committed themselves to the assault of the allied position beyond the Sambre or perhaps it is even now in the front line of battle between Charleroi and Namur.

The Germans presumably outnumber the allies, but how much of their force they can use to assault the allied position in the Sambre-Meuse angle is not known. At least one army corps must be guarding Antwerp and another, if not two more, are in occupation of Northern Belgium. Two more would be necessary for the guarding of the line of communications through Liege to the German frontier, so out of the sixteen army corps which are said to comprise the German army in Belgium but eleven in all probability are available for the great assault.

This means about 440,000 men, and unless all the reports of the French, British and Belgian forces are incorrect, the allies should have almost an equal number of men to oppose this great force.

A few miles to the east of this point heavy German siege guns are pounding at the Belgian stronghold of Namur, which promises to be another Liege in blocking their progress down the valley of the Meuse. In the meantime the German cavalry, with strong supporting columns made up of as much as an army corps at times, are overrunning practically the whole of Belgium.

The invaders have scattered over the country so industriously and in such numbers as to screen completely their real point of concentration, but this is believed in London to be still the Meuse valley, along which lie the greatest number of the narrow Belgian roads necessary for their masses of men with their enormous transport trains.

There are no details of this battle at Charleroi, but the rumors gain weight through the fact that the last authentic news of the allies before the censors dropped the curtain located them to the westward of Namur and

Declaration By Emperor Is Approved

London, Aug. 23.—The Japanese embassy announced to-day that the Emperor of Japan has this day issued an imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany. The emperor also gave out the text of the Japanese rescript.

The imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany was issued this evening. It officially inaugurates hostilities in the far east as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

Crowds of People Cheer the Declaration.

The proclamation of the emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled to-day before the buildings occupied by the department of foreign affairs and the administration of the navy. This evening there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, did not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia.

Diet Convoked in Special Session.

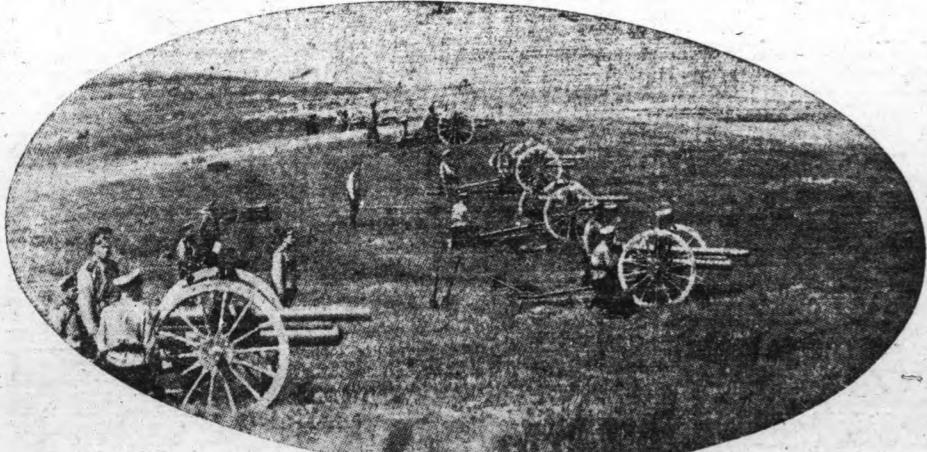
Count von Rex, the German ambassador in Tokio, has been handed his passports. He will probably leave there for America, either on the Minnesota, sailing August 27, or the Manchuria, which departs on the 29th. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany. The diet has been convoked in special session for September 3. The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which latterly was at Tsing Tau, the seaport of Kiao Chau, is reported to have sailed. She, perhaps, will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war in the Orient, although unforeseen circumstances may force Japan to change her policy in this regard. No action has yet been taken relative to Austria, and the foreign office has explained that Japan will remain friendly to Austria unless Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

German Railroad Offered to United States.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept the offer.

President Wilson's announcement of American neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

Russian Artillery Ready for Attack



Czar's war weapons guarding the frontier. A military critic has said the Russian artillery will be a deciding issue in the present war.

Russian Infantry Holding Position



The soldiers here are seen maintaining their stand on sloping ground. The Russians have excited admiration for the amount of equipment they can carry.

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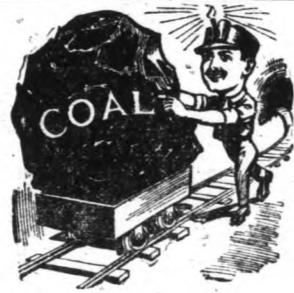
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Twelves.

HUGH KENNEDY

Local Manager.

LATE NIGHT WAR NEWS

ROSSLAND IS SENDING CONTINGENT TO FRONT

Fifty in British Columbia Town Offer for Service; Hospital Nurse Applies

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 22.—Rossland is the next thing to an armed camp, with over fifty of his residents volunteering for service abroad and drilling day and night. The call for volunteers was promptly answered and the men are anxious to go. The rifle ranges have been kept busy with practices, and local veterans nightly have been drilling the volunteers in the armory. The following have been accepted and will take the field when called out: James Paul, George S. Roe, Charles Marshall, Christopher Sharp, Ravid Walker, F. Whitfield, Radi Rakovich, A. D. Munro, John Soutar, George Wildblood, D. Bishop Merry, William Turner, Joseph H. Harris, Thomas Parton, Richard Burke, John Berg, William M. Hooper, John Douglas, Bruce D. Sunderland, John J. Tyman, Carl Lastadius, Harry Bourgeois, Mike Nikitevich.

The list includes Britshers, Canadians, Montenegrins, Swedes and one French-Canadian. Paul served in India and South Africa with the Gordon Highlanders, and was in the famous charge at Dragoon Heights. Roe served through the South African war with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Tyman served three years in the Philippines in the U. S. army. Lastadius served in both the Swedish and Belgian armies. Miss Hawkins, nurse in the Sisters hospital here, has applied to go to the front.

Police Seeking Murderer. Large and well-armed posses of special police, provincial police and Rossland police are scouring the country for the murderer of Louis Bianchi, and shortly expect to locate him, as traces have been found. The coroner's jury, sworn in by Dr. A. B. Chandler, brought in a verdict fastening the crime upon Joe De Cesare, an Italian, a fellow-countryman of the deceased. De Cesare was pursued a short distance by Kosta Dragovich, an unarmed Montenegrin, who finally gave up. De Cesare formerly worked in the Trail smelter, where he was "leaded." He has a brother, Filberto De Cesare, here.

The name of the man who committed murder and suicide across the boundary line, near Waneta, B. C., was W. R. Damon. The city has abandoned the flower show that was to have been held this month, owing to the war.

PRISONERS FOUGHT ONE ANOTHER WHEN ANGRY

Some of Eight Hundred Germans From Alsace Taken by French Come to Blows.

Paris, Aug. 22.—A dispatch received from Cerelles, France, relates that as an unnamed German general, together with 600 German soldiers, all prisoners of war among the trees before Alsace were on their way to detention camp, they fell into animated discussion of the war situation. Blows followed words, and soon there was a general scrimmage. Several of the prisoners were injured before they could be separated.

MEAT IN PARIS IS AT LOWEST IN 20 YEARS

Paris, Aug. 22.—Cheap living is an anomaly of the present situation in Paris. Meats sold to-day at the lowest prices in 20 years, and at the central markets yesterday vegetables were abundant and comparatively cheap. This in spite of the fact that some merchants raised their price at the risk of boycott and prosecution.

People may run into excess with their views, but their virtues, thanks to this wholesome principle of counteraction, are seldom urged beyond the boundaries of prudence—Horace Smith.

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NATIONS' HEADS MET VISITS HAD PURPOSE

Czar and Poincare Laid Deep Plans on Banks of Neva

London, Aug. 22.—When the czar went to Constantza on a "neighboring visit" to the king of Roumania, or when the kaiser journeyed to Konigsberg to see the famous gardens of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the European press was full of matter on the subject, speculation spread itself over many strange prints and peered anxiously out of the columns of the newspapers in many languages.

When the president of the French republic, accompanied by his prime minister, set out on board the French warship France and sailed for St. Petersburg on a visit of state to the czar, the European press, with a strange perversity, took comparatively little notice of the matter. True, there were some desultory efforts before the event, an article here and an article there, dealing with the relations of the two countries, but the frank confession of the official nature of the visit and the obvious intention of both parties concerned to talk business, and serious business, would seem to have disarmed speculation.

That the questions discussed at St. Petersburg were serious enough, recent events and happenings at the moment of writing have placed beyond doubt. However Austria-Hungary and Servia may ultimately settle their long-standing differences, and whatever the outcome of the present trial of strength, the position serves to illustrate a very definite international trend. Any one who has looked down on Europe during the past few years from a sufficiently lofty vantage point to enable him to miss details and see only great movements, must have noticed one great tendency—namely, the steady consolidation of the triple entente, or rather, to be more accurate, the steady efforts which have been put forward to consolidate it.

In France, the three years' service law with all the vast changes in the economic life of the country which it entails, has been passed, and in spite of the unrelenting onslaughts upon it by the Socialists, is apparently to be maintained. Within the last few weeks a huge credit of some \$80,000,000 francs was voted to meet, for the most part, extraordinary military expenditure.

In Russia, the peace footing of the army was raised by 400,000 men, the time of service with the colors was lengthened by five months, and strategic railways were constructed out of part of the proceeds of the French loan. During the recent attack on the three years' service law in France, it was almost an open secret that the driving force behind its supporters was Russia, insistently demanding its retention. So well, indeed, was this recognized by its opponents that they chose the eve of M. Poincare's departure for Russia as the best moment for their purpose to aim a shrewd blow at the president by raising the question of military deficiencies.

From the banks of the Neva, where the French president and the czar, and M. Viviani and M. Sazonoff held so many conferences, thought naturally turns to the momentous happenings on the banks of the Danube. As the days pass, the two incidents are seen to be more and more connected.

"Shall I tell you my reading of it?" said a well-known Slav diplomatist recently. "Russia is tired of the spur jangling on the banks of the Danube and the saber rattling on the banks of the Spree, and she is determined to make an end of it. Off and on for six years past, Austro-Hungarian diplomacy has been aiming repeated blows at Russia. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in open defiance of all treaty obligations, the compelling of Montenegro to evacuate Scutari, the denial to Servia of access to the sea, and now the attempt to browbeat that country by making impossible demands upon her, are all proofs of what I say." Yes," he added, "there was settled at St. Petersburg between the president and the czar more than the world dreams of, and that M. Poincare carried back with him to Paris a decision for peace or war is something more probable."

GERMANY DEMANDS FORTY MILLIONS OF CITY OF BRUSSELS

Antwerp, Aug. 22.—The Giornale d'Italia prints a dispatch from Pola, Austria, saying conditions there are most grave. The correspondent adds: "The authorities have issued notices asking all the inhabitants to make food provision for ninety days. Those unable to do so must leave within twenty-four hours. This is due to the expected bombardment by the Anglo-French fleet."

The kaiser's levy on Brussels means \$55 per head for ever man, woman, boy and girl in the city. That is an average of nearly \$250 for every family in the place.

London, Aug. 22.—All the morning newspapers in London denounce the German attempt to levy \$40,000,000 in Brussels. The papers declare that such an assessment is opposed to all ideas of modern warfare, and is worthy of the robber barons of the middle ages. It is supposed that the demand was accompanied by threats to destroy the beautiful public buildings of the town.

PRINCE JOINS FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 22.—Prince Louis of Monaco, a retired captain of the African Light Cavalry, having applied for reinstatement in the army, has been appointed to staff duty.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts. *

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL COST \$30,000,000

Special War Session; Brief Business in Both Houses Will End To-night

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Parliament will prorogue to-night. The remaining bills now on the order paper will be sent to the senate this afternoon. The senate also is clearing up its order paper.

This was agreed by the leaders late last night when the house adjourned. Before adjourning, the bill introduced by Mr. Doherty to amend the Tariff act was read.

Two readings. The two bills left on the order paper are the act to incorporate the Patriotic Fund association and a bill introduced by Mr. Doherty to amend the Naturalization act.

Rapid progress was made with the emergency war measures yesterday. The measures included the bill "to conserve the commercial and financial interests of Canada"; the bill granting His Majesty \$50,000,000 aid for military and naval defences and the tariff changes. One bill passed through all stages in seven minutes.

There was no particular objection to any legislation except the changes in the tariff. The Liberals mildly protested against the duties on sugar, and made a number of counter suggestions for raising war funds. One was an export duty on lumber, another a stamp duty, still a third an income tax and a fourth proposed a duty on patent medicines.

Hon. Mr. White said that if the war was prolonged there might be further taxes, and the suggestions would be given consideration.

During the afternoon the announcement was made that Dr. Beland, who was married this summer in Belgium, had been caught in the war zone. He had tendered his services to the Belgian government as medical director, and was now at the front with the Belgian army. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux proposed that Canada recognize the bravery of the Belgians by equipping a hospital, with Dr. Beland in charge.

Hon. Mr. White said that if the war was prolonged there might be further taxes, and the suggestions would be given consideration.

Sir Robert Borden presented an estimate of the probable cost of the overseas force to Canada during the fiscal year. His figures were as follows:

Pay of 25,000 men for seven months, \$6,160,000.

Rations for 25,000 men for seven months at 50¢, \$2,160,000.

Five thousand horses at \$200, \$1,000,000.

Forage, seven months at 60¢, \$80,000.

Subsistence of troops until arrival at Quebec, \$275,000.

Transport of men, horses, guns and equipment to Quebec, \$450,000.

Ocean transport, \$1,000,000.

Return transportation to Canada, \$1,450,000.

Engineering services at Halifax, Quebec and elsewhere, \$500,000.

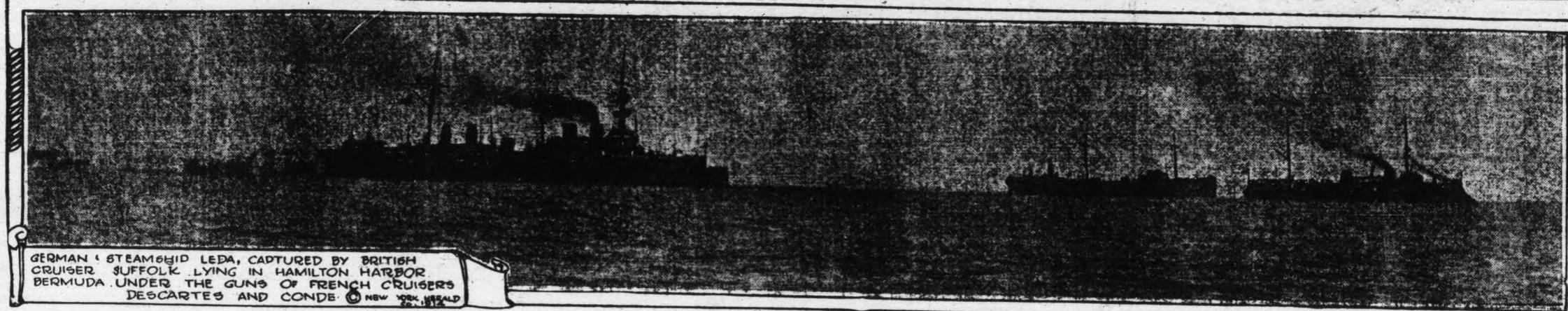
Clothing, \$3,300,000.

Dominion arsenal, ammunition, \$660,000.

Troops on guard in Canada, \$2,000,000.

BRITISH WAR PRIZE

German Steamship, Captured by British Cruiser, Lying Under French Guns in Bermuda Harbor



GERMAN STEAMSHIP LEDA, CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER SUFFOLK, LYING IN HAMILTON HARBOR, BERMUDA UNDER THE GUNS OF FRENCH CRUISERS DESCARTES AND CONDE. (NEW YORK HERALD)

Russian Bear's Great Strength and Resources

(N. Y. Evening Post) Smarting under the recollection of arrived? The bold policy can be no less than a Slavic challenge of the Germanic world, which has been steadily fastened upon an indifferent nation, and mindful of past German threats and the very recent German browbeating, which kept at the moment they are in the process of

The Russian soldier is an ideal instrument for the sort of bold statesmanship which the prophetic Bismarck had in mind. He is the paragon of patient endurance, dogged resistance and stoical fortitude. He is good-natured, and he never complains, even under such conditions of food, hospital facilities and housing as few European armies are called upon to endure. That he can die as resolutely was proved long before his trial on Manchurian battlefields, under incompetent leaders. Statistics of the Russian losses in the Napoleonic wars in

ported from St. Petersburg, the czar may reasonably count upon having behind him the 92,000,000 Slavs among his subjects. Moscow and Odessa have seen similar demonstrations within the past few days, and if, as it is asserted, the czar himself assumes command as generalissimo of all the forces, the wave of enthusiasm is expected to sweep over the whole empire.

Religious zeal, a powerful influence in welding the Slavs, is evident in the capital. On Wednesday last, in the great Kazan cathedral, before a huge throng, prayers were offered for

Japanese war Russia has strengthened her army and navy, and has materially cut down the time required for the mobilization of her forces by eliminating many of the difficulties upon transportation and equipment of troops.

While Russia's preparedness for war admits of no comparison with Germany's, in so far as the working out of details of equipment and transportation with scientific exactitude is concerned, still she has surprises in store for her enemies. The dispatch with

field, it may be pointed out that military service in that empire of more than 171,000,000 people is universal and compulsory. Service under the flag begins at the age of 20 and lasts for 23 years.

Her Military Strength.

Russia's field army alone consists of three divisions—the army of European Russia, the army of Asia and the army of the Caucasus. The European Russian field army consists of twenty-seven army corps—each corps comprising, after fighting strength, about 36,000 men—and some twenty-odd cavalry divi-

strength is more than 4,500,000 men, but, of course, the train service and the artillery for such a force is lacking. Two and three-quarter million men could probably be mustered at one time. As far as arms go, the Russian infantryman carries a fairly effective rifle, though not the most modern. It is a .299-calibre magazine gun, holding five cartridges, and it is sighted to 3,000 yards.

Within the boundaries of Germany herself over 3,000,000 Slavs, chiefly Poles, are to be reckoned with, and of Austria's entire population of 30,-

SCENE REPRESENTING A WAR STRENGTH OF 5,000,000 MEN

Russian Cavalry Charging Over Watery Ground



Russia in check during the last Balkan scramble, Russians will not stand aloof from a war which appeals to the popular fancy with a Pan-Slavic rallying cry. And when all of Russia puts its heart into struggle the time may well have arrived which Bismarck foresaw.

"It will be a critical time for Europe," said he, "if Russia should produce a strong statesman who, in pursuing a given bold policy, would not shrink from sacrificing the lives of a few hundred thousand or even of a million men."

Russia's Potential Destiny.

Who can say that the time has not

mobilization. The strong statesman alone is needed to make prophecy good, and only the event can prove that he is lacking.

When Russia Aligned Servia.

For over a thousand years Slavs have peopled Europe east of the Elbe river. And for centuries they kept the hordes of Cossacks, Turks and barbarians off Europe. Russia in those days was called "the nation of the sword." This will not be the first time that sword has intervened for Servia. After 400 years of vassalage to Turkey, the Serbs rebelled, in 1804, and then only Russian intervention saved them from defeat.

proportion to the men engaged are impressive. The percentages were invariably high, sometimes 45 per cent. of the men engaged, a figure emphasized by comparison with Italian losses, for example, in which in generalissimo of all the forces, the wave were under 10 per cent.

What renders the Russian menace so formidable in the present juncture is the unusual enthusiasm which is being displayed. Ordinarily, the huge population of 171,059,900 people is rather apathetic toward the attitude taken by their emperor. At present, judging from the demonstrations re-

porting from St. Petersburg, the czar may reasonably count upon having behind him the 92,000,000 Slavs among his subjects. Moscow and Odessa have seen similar demonstrations within the past few days, and if, as it is asserted, the czar himself assumes command as generalissimo of all the forces, the wave of enthusiasm is expected to sweep over the whole empire.

Russia's Latest Strength.

In the ten years following the Russo-

the victory of Slav arms. And beneath the banners captured from Napoleon—among other military trophies in this national sanctuary—the Servian minister, for the Servian army, was presented with an ikon of the wonder-working Virgin of Kazan, a likeness of the cathedral's chief treasure. On the walls close at hand during the ceremony were the keys of twenty-five captured cities. And among them were the keys of Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden and Rhenish.

Russia's Latest Strength.

In the ten years following the Russo-

by the czar recently will be completed is being viewed with the keenest interest. The understanding is that only the southern and southwestern corps are being mobilized, but as they number more than 1,000,000 men, the possibility of having them on the Austrian frontier before the Austrian armies shall be in a position to draw off from their conflict with Servia, is one calculated to cause Germany uneasiness.

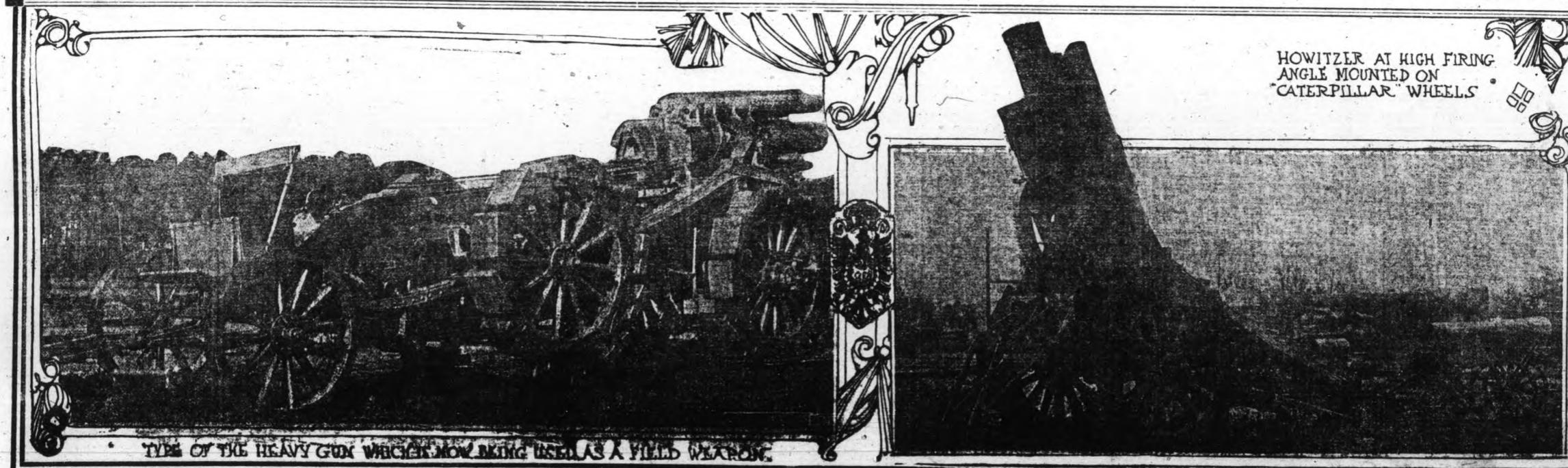
In considering the potential strength of the armies which Russia, in the

course of a long war, might put in the

ions, or 4,000 horsemen each. With the field army of the Caucasus and the first and second reserve divisons of the Cossacks, the total would be 900,000, all but the third which is German may be classed as Slavonic.

The young man whose phenomenal power of salesmanship had earned for him, in 1908, the position of sales-manager, with a \$10,000 a month, celebrated his accession to high rank by giving a dinner to his subordinates. The bill for this he later included in his expenses, and the secretary, a financial purist, demurred at passing it. "I really don't see how it can be legitimately charged up," he protested. "Look here," was the reply given with all the assured suavity of the professional persuader. "It'll be perfectly all right. Put it under 'promotion expenses.'"

TWO VIEWS OF GERMAN GUNS MOUNTED ON CATERPILLAR WHEELS



TYPE OF THE HEAVY GUN WHICH IS NOW BEING USED AS A FIELD WEAPON.

HOWITZER AT HIGH FIRING ANGLE MOUNTED ON CATERPILLAR WHEELS

RUSSIANS ADVANCED 30 MILES OVER FRONTIER

DESPERATE BATTLES LASTING FOUR DAYS ON PRUSSIAN GROUND

Front of Czar's Army Extends Twenty-Six Miles.
Re-t of Germans on August Twentieth Resembled Rout. Austrians Forced to Evacuate Two Towns By Russian Troops.

Paris, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Vilna, Russia, says an announcement from an authoritative source sets forth that the Russians, after their victory at Gumbinnen, successfully pursued the Germans and occupied Insterburg, Germany, thirty miles from the Russian frontier, in the direction of Königsberg.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, to-day issued the following statement: "Battles in East Prussia on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of August were fought with the utmost desperation. The spirit of the troops is excellent. Our battle front extends for a distance of over forty versts (about 26 miles).

The Russian troops occupied Geldepp and Arys. The retreat on the 20th of the German army corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The money confiscated in the treasury amounted to 50,000 marks (\$10,000). The enemy's troops are evacuating the frontier in the vicinity of Willenberg. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northward.

"On the Austrian frontier, up to August 20, no serious collision occurred. The Russians forced an Austrian battalion to evacuate Burga and Ravarasse.

Many German Guns Captured.

"On August 20 the Germans near Gumbinnen engaged three army corps and tried to envelop the Russian right wing, where the fighting was intensely fierce. The Russians took the offensive in the centre and captured many German guns. The enemy demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, but this demand was refused. On August 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians."

Strategic Victory is Gained.

London, Aug. 23.—The Russian embassy here to-day made public the following report, sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg: "After two days' battle the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and were compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

"The success has been achieved by General Rennenkampf's army. It is a victory of great strategic value."

German Embassy Offers Report.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The German embassy here to-day received and made public the following wireless messages from its foreign office in Berlin: "Strong Russian forces were advancing against the German line at Gumbinnen. The first German army corps turned against the Russians on August 20 and checked them, securing 8,000 prisoners and eight guns. The German cavalry division took 500 prisoners after having fought two Russian cavalry divisions."

"The French attempt to invade upper Alsace has been frustrated by the defenders. In Lorraine the French are retreating from the frontier. The German people find the Havas French news reports about so-called big French progress most amusing and just as false as some announcements in 1870. No answer whatever will be given Japan's ultimatum."

"The army north of Metz, under the crown prince, advancing on both sides of Longwy, has defeated and forced back the French army. The other army, under the Bavarian crown prince, Rupprecht, which, as already reported, won a victory in Lorraine in pursuing the defeated enemy, has reached a line from Lunéville to Blamont and Kustoday. The German guns since yesterday evening have been thundering at Namur."

"Very soon some new Zeppelins will be ready for work on the Belgian coast and the English channel."

ILLUSTRATION OF FRENCH PATRIOTISM

Paris, Aug. 23.—Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers.

"Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will probably be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war."

Volunteers were numerous. A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. It was the son of Col. Folque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back."

REFUGEES IN OSTEND GERMAN AIRSHIP BURNS

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Ostend received by the Chronicle dated Saturday says that the Belgian seaport is still crowded with refugees, who number about seven thousand. The majority of them are destitute. The authorities have turned the barracks and other public buildings into temporary sleeping quarters. It is not believed in Ostend that the Germans will occupy the city in large numbers.

According to reliable information a German aeroplane caught fire near Brussels and two German officers on board were burned to death.

MORE AUSTRIAN SHIPS SUNK IN ADRIATIC

August 27 is Date Fixed for Mobilization of Italian Army.

Rome, Aug. 23.—The Avanti says to-day that there has been another engagement in the Adriatic, in which some Austrian ships were sunk.

The same paper says that Greece has dispatched troops to the aid of Servia in her fight against Austria.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The newspaper Eclair says to-day it has learned that August 27 has been fixed as the date upon which the general Italian mobilization will be ordered.

BRITISH MAY OCCUPY CITY OF TRIESTE

Rome, Aug. 22.—The Gazette, of Venice, has published what purports to be a copy of a proclamation prepared at Malta by the British admiral and addressed to the citizens at Trieste, in Austria, in anticipation of the occupation of their city. The people of Trieste are assured that they will be saved from the rigors of war, and they are urged to resume their commerce by sea.

While the authenticity of this proclamation has not been established, it is said to have made a very deep impression in Italy.

PRINCE ALEXANDER SPEAKS OF WAR SERVIA HAS PREPARED FOR YEARS

Courage an Inheritance, as Is Cowardice, Says King Peter's Son

London, Aug. 22.—In an interview to a Servian journalist, Alexander, Crown Prince of Servia, made the following statement regarding the war in Europe:

"This war was necessary that later we may have an assured peace in which to develop the internal resources of our country. For years we have been surrounded by neighbors far from friendly, and I have labored to prepare Servia for the attack now made upon her by our greatest enemy."

"Our army is well organized. Our artillery is entirely French, therefore marvelously effective. It will soon show its incomparable superiority to that of our enemies which is wholly German."

"Russia and France will come to our aid in this great crisis," the young prince continued with quivering voice. "My father, King Peter, fought in the ranks of the French army in 1870 against the Prussians, and for his bravery in battle was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Today France will pay her debt of gratitude a thousandfold."

"The world expects great things of you, your military idol," I ventured to remark to his royal highness. "It has heard of your victories and of your great personal courage in the Balkan war."

"I won't deny I have courage," the prince replied, "but there is no merit in that. My great ancestor Kara George (Black George, founder of the present Servian dynasty), threw the Turks into a panic whenever he appeared! My father is a brave man. In my opinion, valor and cowardice, intelligence and stupidity, nobility and baseness, are hereditary traits."

"If I have courage it is the gift of God, and I am thankful to Him. I am thankful, too, that I command my brave Servian soldiers, unsurpassed in



the world for courage and endurance. Another cause I have for thankfulness in the midst of our great peril is, that the cost of war will not fall too heavily upon my little Servia."

"In the recent war we nearly doubled our territory and acquired abundant granaries in Macedonia and Old Servia. These new possessions have furnished us already with wonderful troops."

"They have waited five centuries to be able to march once more under the Servian flag and their dearest wish, which is mine also, is to fight, if necessary to die for free and united Servia."

SERVICES HELD FOR VOLUNTEERS TROOPS HAVE BEEN INOCULATED

General leave was given the soldiers in camp at the Willows to-day immediately, after church service, and all except those on orderly or guard duty were permitted to go to their homes until 10 o'clock to-night. Divine service was conducted this morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Highlanders and B. C. Horse both attending. Special references were made in the prayers for those who go to the front.

The volunteer contingent of the 5th regiment attended the service at St. Paul's church, Esquimalt. They went in detachments from their respective quarters. The number from the 5th has been reduced a little owing to the necessity of keeping enough men in Victoria to man the defence batteries. Only about 80 men will be permitted to leave.

In the case of the 50th regiment the number going to the front is considerably increased and stands now at just over 260. Recruits for the volunteer contingent have been taken in almost every day and will continue to be enlisted until the corps embarks.

The refusal by Colonel Roy to permit a large number of officers of the

88th to leave the coast has depleted that regiment's list also, but it is expected that fully 125 volunteers from the Fusiliers will sail for Vancouver on Wednesday. Only qualified officers will be accepted at Valcartier as commissioned officers. It is reported that at least one officer of the 50th who has not yet qualified will go in the ranks, but Colonel Roy's order will probably prevent any of the 88th officers doing this.

Inoculation against typhoid fever has been performed on the volunteers in their respective camps yesterday and to-day, and some of the men are feeling slightly sick. Most of them stood it well, however.

The departure of 80 men from the 5th regiment necessitates recruiting that corps up to strength again. The regimental recruiting office is at Work Point barracks and is open for application from 9 to 12 o'clock daily. The regiment offers a variety of opportunities, inasmuch as it is composed of three companies of 120 men each of quite different functions. One company works on the garrison guns, another on field guns; for which the regiment now has 42 horses, and the third on the 12-pounder quick-firing guns.

The object of the general staff was to make the Germans believe when they arrived that Brussels had decided to make a defence. German aeroplanes, owing to the height at which they were obliged to fly, were unable to discover that these obstacles were of no military value.

Thanks to the subterfuge, Brussels obtained very light conditions from the enemy.

The city remains quiet and dignified. The cafes are still open, although two-thirds of the shops have been shut. The newspapers are not appearing. The milk supply is failing. According to German officer, the objective of the German troops is Mons, but soldiers say that their leaders have told them that certain regiments are bound for Antwerp.

Amsterdam, Aug. 23.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Antwerp telegraphs to-day that all of Northern Belgium seems to have been evacuated by the Germans.

Up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning he said there was no indication of a German advance on Antwerp.

JAPAN READY FOR SERIOUS BUSINESS

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—The Canadian News, a Japanese paper published in Vancouver, had a cable to-day from Tokio stating that the Japanese squadron sent against the forts of Kiao Chau had arrived there and was ready at 11 o'clock last night, which would be Sunday night in the Orient, to begin the bombardment against the German forts.

NON-COMBATANTS ARE SENT FROM TSING TAU

Paris, Aug. 23.—There are indications of acute diplomatic tension between Vienna and Rome, according to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien, in the latter city. Austria, it is declared, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic, and it is possible that a declaration of war between Italy and Austria will be announced early next week.

BRITISH AND FRENCH LOAN TO BELGIUM

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch of the Havas agency from Paris says that France and Great Britain have agreed to advance Belgium five hundred million francs (\$100,000,000) to enable her to face the necessities arising from the war. France and Great Britain will each provide one-half of the sum

NO RESISTANCE IS GIVEN IN BRUSSELS

German Commander Issues Notice That Large Force Will Go Through

PEOPLE ARE ORDERED TO FURNISH SUPPLIES

Public Utilities Are in Operation In And Outside the City

London, Aug. 23. (6:55 a. m.)—A Times dispatch from Brussels says the German commander, General Sixtus von Arnim, yesterday caused the following proclamation to be placarded in Brussels: "German troops will pass through Brussels to-day and on following days and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodgings, food and supplies. All these matters will be regularly arranged through the municipal authorities."

"I expect the population to conform itself without resistance to these necessities of war, and particularly to commit no act of aggression against the safety of the troops and promptly to furnish the supplies demanded. In this case I give every guarantee for the preservation of their city and the safety of the inhabitants. If, however, there should be, as unfortunately there has been elsewhere, any act of aggression against the soldiers, the burning of buildings or explosions of any kind, I shall be compelled to take the severest measures."

An interview yesterday between the burgomaster of Brussels and General von Arnim had the following results:

"First, the German troops were to have free passage through Brussels; second, a garrison of three thousand men was to be quartered in the Dally and Schaerbeek barracks; third, requisitions were to be paid for in cash; fourth, there was to be respect to the property and for public and private property; fifth, the management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control."

The Germans have re-established tramway, telephone and postal services. Trains are running towards Liege, and even the telegraph line to Germany is working. The population supports the burgomaster with enthusiasm, regarding him as the savior of their city.

The barricades and trenches, which were thrown up in the suburbs and on the outskirts of the city, were only a ruse on the part of the Belgians.

The object of the general staff was to make the Germans believe when they arrived that Brussels had decided to make a defence.

German aeroplanes, owing to the height at which they were obliged to fly, were unable to discover that these obstacles were of no military value.

Thanks to the subterfuge, Brussels obtained very light conditions from the enemy.

This bill has been supported by the Liberal and Socialist parties. The vote on it was favorable in the second chamber, but adverse in the first.

RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY

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FIGHTING AT LUTTRE.

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IMPRESSIVE SCENES WHEN HOUSE CLOSED

Ministers and Members Overcome With Emotion Yesterday

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The closing hour of the emergency session of parliament was marked by the most touching scenes ever witnessed by the House of Commons. Hon. George P. Graham broke down completely while referring to the death of his son some two years ago. He added that if Providence had been kinder to him he would have had a son in this contingent.

Sir George Foster added that he had never felt so moved as on the present occasion, and it was with difficulty that the veteran statesman could continue his remarks.

Dr. Clark praised the action of the government throughout the present crisis. They had met the situation with "energy, wisdom and effectiveness."

The fact that Canadians were going along as volunteers was at the bottom of the differences between the two great warring nations. In a brilliant peroration he declared: "In this fight there can be no let up, and the end, but one end, victory for what is right."

Colonel Hughes, minister of militia, thanked Dr. Clark for his kindly references to himself. He was certain that the patriotic utterances came from his heart, for he (Dr. Clark) was sending a boy himself to the front. This was greeted with loud cheers.

Sir Robert Borden, in briefly replying, said that the government appreciated to the full the spirit which had marked the opposition. Every member of the government during the trying past two weeks had recognized the seriousness of his responsibility and devoted to every action his best ability and energy. He paid a tribute to the heroic resistance of the people of Belgium, and hoped the Canadian troops would prove as worthy as the soldiers of the British.

Yesterday while Admiral Pond was dictating a message to Washington about the fracture of the neutrality zone, the stenographer glanced out of the window and jumped. He said: "The Idzumo is passing out, sir." Through the clear range of the ferry tower and the easterly end of Goat Island two fighting tops and wireless top hamper slipped by.

The Japanese consul had telephoned to Collector Davis that the Idzumo would leave port without taking on coal which she had ordered and without a pilot and a few minutes later the anchor flukes grated over the catheads and the cruiser slipped out at ten minutes after midday.

The Oriental warship did not leave port without a sizzle of rumor at her bow. Excited Japanese residents told of the cruiser having been sent out because there was a German plot to blow her up.

And there was even some excitement around the Japanese consulate.

But rumor died with the evening breeze and the last seen of the cruiser she was headed past the bar in the north of westerly direction.

ALLIED ARMIES NUMBER NEARLY HALF MILLION

(Concluded from Page 1)

Liege and Brussels, various reports have given Ghent, Bruges and even Ostend over to the invaders.

It is certain that cavalry patrols have been seen in the neighborhood of all these places, but that the Germans have appeared in any considerable force off the Strait of Dover seems impossible here. It is considered that they would be too far removed from their line of communication and that no good purpose could be served by anything more important than a raid.

The rapidity of the German movement throughout is due to a failure of the retreating Belgians to destroy railroads and bridges behind them.

Britain is very serious to-night. Everywhere the question is, "Will the allied lines hold?" It is believed they are being subjected to a great test.

The seriousness of the situation is evidenced in the conduct of all of the high governmental officials.